

NORWICH BULLETIN and Courier

126 YEARS OLD

Printed every day in the year except Sunday,
except on public holidays. Price 10c a copy; 10c a month; 10c a year.
Entered as Second-Class Matter, March 10, 1879.
Postage paid at Norwich, Conn., as
second-class matter.

Subscription Office:
Bulletin Building, Room 20-2,
Norwich, Conn.
Telephone 831.
Advertising Office: 11 Church St., Telephone
100.

Norwich, Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1922

RECEIVED OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
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CIRCULATION
WEEK ENDING SEPT. 23, 1922
11,831

REPUBLICAN TICKET
United States Senator
GEORGE P. McLEAN, Simsbury
Governor
CHARLES A. TEMPLETON, Waterbury
Lieutenant Governor
HERMAN BINGHAM, New Haven
State Secretary
FRANCIS A. PAULOTTI, Hartford
State Treasurer
G. HAROLD GILPATRICK, Putnam
Attorney General
FRANK E. HEALY, Windsor Locks
Comptroller
FREDERICK M. SALMON, Westport
Congressman, Second District
RICHARD P. FREEMAN, New London
State Senator
Dial
1915—LEE ROY ROBBINS, Norwich
County Sheriff
SIDNEY A. BROWN, New London

"BEST OF ALL"
Calling attention to the beautiful scenery at this season of the year and the delightful automobile trips that are possible, the Springfield Republican says in regard to motoring through Connecticut: "One can follow the Connecticut river down to Saybrook, or cross over the new concrete highway from Glastonbury to New London, or, best of all, go down to Norwich by way of Storrs, Stafford Springs and Willimantic and then down the military highway on the east side of the Thames river to Groton."

There isn't any surprise to those who are acquainted with the beauties of the last mentioned route that it should be referred to as "best of all." There are scenic features along the entire route, to say nothing of points of historical interest that make it a trip of unusual attractiveness. The hill at Storrs, Franklin hill and the views gained along the Thames are unsurpassed. Eastern Connecticut isn't unkind of its attractions but there might be greater appreciation thereof were they farther away and seen less often.

But the attractions of this part of the state do not all lie on that route. There are the beauties of the shore to be found from Groton to the Rhode Island line, then coming back over the North Stonington road to Norwich, either road through Lisbon to Jewett City affords new beauty spots as the trip through the Quinebaug valley is begun. Plainfield street, Pomfret and Hampton hill are but a few of the delightful points in the northeastern end of Connecticut that are made possible by the automobile and the system of good roads.

There is a charm about the hills and valleys of the eastern end of the state which cannot be overestimated, and with the variety of color that is added by autumn the beauties are accentuated quite as effectively in the closing of the year as they are in the opening when the orchards are ablaze. These are only a part of the scenic beauties which nature has done New England but they cannot be wisely overlooked because they happen to be near home.

WORKING IN A GOOD CAUSE.

Through the combined efforts of the authorities in New York state who are constant of the danger involved in dazzling headlights and are endeavoring to properly regulate them, and the sentiment expressed among the motor vehicle commissioners of eastern states for uniformity in connection with state regulations concerning headlights, results ought to be obtained which will eliminate the danger and insure those traveling from one state to another that they are not violating the law.

Good reason has existed for a long time for uniform action with respect to the purpose of dealing with this matter. Gradually have the most of the states in the east been forced to adopt some regulations governing headlights. This has overcome to some extent the many dazzling lights but there still remain the states where certain requirements are insisted upon which have a greater or less regard for safety in the highway than do their neighbors.

In the matter of headlights, as well as other restrictions governing the automobile, the object is to insure as high a degree of safety as possible. It is important that there should be uniformity of light so the way to the vehicles which move faster than a horse, and at the same guard against that flood of impenetrable light that blinds the driver of a vehicle or a pedestrian going in the opposite direction. Inasmuch as safety is the common object the sooner there is a common regulation which all cars will have to conform to the quicker will be obtained that protection which is timed at and consequently the desired safety.

The purpose of the efforts in behalf of uniformity among the eastern states can thus be readily seen. To those states which have for some time been insisting upon special laws which overcome the danger, uniformity will simply mean agreeing upon such laws as actually meet requirements, the proper adjustment of the lights and the use of the dimmer.

NEAR EAST RELIEF.

What havoc has been wrought in Asia Minor by the Turks, and possibly by the retreating Greeks, is indicated by the reports coming from the front. Those who have been driven from home through fear of what would happen to them at the hands of the oncoming Turks and those who have been burned

out of house and home by the act of the victors are left in a helpless position. They are dependent upon others and they fully realize the uselessness of expecting to get any consideration from the Turks. Because they have in any way been responsible for the plight of the fugitives doesn't impose any duty upon the Turks to see that they are provided with the necessities of life. It is a case of doing the best they can under most unfavorable conditions. The situation is one where humanity in distress needs help.

This has been recognized by the government and the \$200,000 appropriated by congress will be used for relief work. Various organizations are devoting such efforts as possible to the relief of those in Smyrna but it is natural that the burden should fall upon the relief workers already engaged in such service in the near east. They know the conditions that prevailed before the burning of Smyrna and they are well equipped to meet the new requirements. Familiarity with the situation makes them the logical ones to direct the relief work and placing it in their hands is a move that should insure not only efficient administration but greater economy than would be possible should it have been attempted through several channels.

THE HERRIN FINDING.

Late though it was in starting, and then only after widespread criticism of the deplorable affair had made it impossible to longer neglect it, the grand jury sitting at Herra, Ill., for the purpose of placing the responsibility for the massacre that occurred there has gone thoroughly into the facts and brought indictments against those who it believes were involved.

The grand jury has done its duty. It has pointed out the weakness of those who were supposed to act for the protection of the entire public, and not one particular faction of it and it has pointed out the savage manner in which those who had surrendered to a superior force, but one acting without any legal basis, were inhumanely treated and shot down in such a cold blooded manner as to place a lasting blot on any civilization.

How the grand jury could come to any other conclusion was beyond comprehension. It was an open and glaring disregard for law and order and one which could never be permitted to go unnoted. Southern lynchings were never more bloodthirsty than those who participated in the Herra affair.

But now that the grand jury has done its duty, what is going to follow? Are those who have been indicted going to be brought to the bar of justice and given such punishment as their crime calls for, or are they beyond reach and must the handing out of justice in that county be allowed to rest on the findings of the grand jury who have given their part in standing for law and order?

GREEKS SHOULD WORRY.

Probably it is the most natural thing that Greece should feel, as the result of the indicated turn of events in the near east, that it is being left to fight alone. Just at the present time the prospects of fighting are a considerable distance from Greece, but the efforts of the allied nations have been directed to check that and what Greece refers to is the good chance that will prevail for fighting after the Turks get into Thrace.

If the Kemalists are at all concerned about the avoidance of bloodshed they will sit tight where they are and continue to exert pressure upon the allies. They are assured the possession of the territory they seek without fighting for it, which is more than they would have reason to be certain of should they undertake to gain possession of it by force. In agreeing to yield to the Turkish demands there is evidenced a desire for peace and an anxiety to avoid spilling any more human blood in that region.

But when the time comes that the Turks get into Thrace, as is now forecast, well may the Greeks have fears over what is likely to happen. The difficulty of restraining the Turks then is likely to be quite as great as the task of holding them back now. And if the allies are unwilling to check them and keep them out of Europe, Greece isn't looking too far into the future when it begins to worry about the task of keeping the Turks where they belong. They are old neighbors and Greece knows them like a book.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is a fortunate thing it would appear that the British are able to stand by their guns.

London cannot claim that the colonies were responsible for the yielding to the Turkish nationalists.

When good natured September can carry you back to some of those delightful warm August days.

Greece still has the spirit to keep the Turks out of Europe. Whether it has the strength is another matter.

The man on the corner says: You have probably noticed we are getting back to the goose-pimple season.

One pronosticator promises a mild winter but it is likely to be hot for those who have to answer questions regarding coal.

The pennant winners are now on their home stretch with the New York teams pretty certain to contest for world honors.

Down in Texas a judge holds that a rooster has a right to crow at dawn. There is always some asylum for the oppressed.

Cleaning the cellar for Fire Prevention is not what is aimed at, but to clean it for fire prevention purposes on every day.

But for the fact that the Turks had accepted the treaty of Sevres it would be strange to see the allies howl to Kemal.

Henry Ford says not to buy any more coal than necessary, but it was thought that his advice was to shut up shop. That at least was his example.

There are plenty who would be willing to wait for the early frost to shake out the chestnuts if there were only the chestnut trees to scratch around under.

We have reached the season of the year when the days are shorter and the chances for daylight saving are less. There will be joy when the daylight saving season opens again.

Those who used a hearse for the transportation of poisonous liquor were rightly inclined, but a picture of the death wagon on the label of the bottle might have been more effective.

HER SUBTLE METHOD

"If I give you \$200," began the husband who had been figuring for some time on the stubs of his check book, "do you suppose that will be enough to buy your new fall clothes?"

"Now, Edwile," remonstrated the pretty little wife with the beguiling ways, "you just know that you can't afford to spare so much, with business so slow and everything! No matter how shabby I may look, I can go to have you look and spoil to squeak out money for my frumpier! I don't want a cent and I'm going to wear my old clothes and be perfectly happy."

"Well, I suppose we can't let it stand on a corner with a tin can yet," said the husband with the checkbook. "I can hand over two hundred without going into bankruptcy, and I'm not going to have you lack things you need, Edwile."

"That's just like you, Edwile," the pretty little wife said admiringly, coming over to sit on the arm of his chair. "I never knew a more generous man than you would be if you had the money. When a woman like that Begonia Gumtree begins to boast about the large dress allowance her husband gives her I don't care a bit. I always think that I'd probably have twice as much."

"I don't know the Gumtrees were so smothered in wealth," said her husband. "He can't be much better off than we are."

"Oh, my, Edwile!" gasped the pretty little wife. "Why he must be! The way that woman spends money! Of course, it is perfectly foolish to judge a man's fortune from what his wife wears, but people do do that, you know! I am glad you and I, Edwile, are willing to go with old things so we can put money in the bank for our old age. If Begonia Gumtree comes out in something perfectly gorgeous and look tacky I don't care at all. I don't suppose she is guiding everything on one's back and I know how hard it is for you—"

"See here," said the husband with the checkbook, "I expect you need a lot of things. How about your coat? Didn't you get one last year?"

"Oh, yes," said the pretty little wife, gently. "That nice heavy cloth coat that was so expensive. Why, I paid \$110 for that coat without a scrap of fur and I didn't care at all, because everywhere I went the other women were buried in furs to their noses. I never did see so many fur coats. I really began to feel rather distinctive, being the only woman in the crowd in a cloth coat. I was glad I could see things in their proper light. Why, Begonia Gumtree bought a new minkskin coat for her heels and she already had one of seal that was good enough. And she was always dragging them into the conversation, but it didn't bother me at all. I never expect to dress above my station."

"You talk as though we belonged to the submerged tenth," objected the husband with the checkbook. "I don't want you to go around looking poorer than your friends. What does a fur coat cost?"

"I just won't talk about it," said the pretty little wife, shaking her head vigorously. "I wouldn't think of asking you to spend so much money. Besides, there is no use wearing a luxurious wrap if you haven't appropriate things to go with it. I can't quite see a woman with any taste putting on an expensive fur to hide a shabby little serge dress left over from the winter before last. I just saw a simple homelike silk like most of the ones I have."

"Why, I don't go out enough, Edwile—I don't matter about the bridge club or our theatre parties and other few things we attend among our intimate friends, who certainly realize what we can afford and what we can't, and like us for just what we are."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cannot Understand Dog Law.

Mr. Editor: Perhaps some kind reader may explain to me what I cannot understand about the dog law. There is a dog in my neighborhood who has been loose and has been killing lots of my chickens. Sometimes he eats them right there and sometimes carries them off. I have several witnesses to such facts. I telephoned to the first sergeant for advice, but he told me to let the dog alone, for he tells me to "shoot the dog." I wrote the selectman a letter last Saturday explaining the facts to him clearly. I am still waiting for an answer. This dog owner has been several times in the dog's denings by myself and witnesses. He takes no notice. His dog is running loose ever since then and all I can do is to chase him off through the medium of a little child as I am unable to get the dog myself because of sickness. I am a city and town taxpayer. Have I not the right to be protected and ask for compensation? Can I, as a taxpayer, not insist that the dog law be properly enforced? Who is responsible for this?

It seems very hard and unjust that one class of people who try to obey the laws, pay taxes and live up to the American standard, however hard it is, should be treated in this manner. They themselves do not take notice of the laws. There are those who steal the corn right in back of one's house, take the apples from the trees and even cut some of your chickens. They open gates to let your cattle and horses run out or your pasture and even go so far as to poison dumb animals. Where does the protection come in? As Secretary of Labor Davis says: "The bond of labor and the immigration agents have a lot of work on hand so there ought to be only decent people admitted to the country who are ready to take the burden of citizenship on their shoulders and obey the laws. Let us hope they are successful, but with the city and town officials lays the duty to protect the citizens, would be citizens and taxpayers against such people."

MRS. E. BLANKENFELD.

Norwich, Sept. 23, 1922.

Charity Most Needed.

Mr. Editor: While the subject of Christian Science is being discussed in your paper will you allow me to make a few comments?

Christian Science, I believe is considered a religious belief founded by a good woman who the public know but little about. However, that is not saying anything against her. A religious belief or faith is too sacred to be argued or turned into a controversy. While I have not met a man of this kind, I would explain to me satisfactorily the full meaning of Christian Science, that may be because I am too dull to comprehend its meaning, but I have never known anyone who made words by practicing it. Then again, should anyone say unkind things about it so long as it injures no one? It's seldom that we find two persons who agree on any one subject. Every church has a different belief. It is charity, a different way. How anyone can believe in the Bible and not believe in spiritualism to some extent I fail to see, but all do not agree with me. The Seventh Day Adventist belief is entirely different from many other religious beliefs. So it is with many others, but I believe in being tolerant, for after all no creed is going to take us across the river, no matter how we pray or believe. But what we need is charity, love, for the Golden Rule. That we should bring into our lives every day. Then and not until then, can we call ourselves Christians.

Norwich, Sept. 23, 1922. F. J. W.

Humanity in Government

By James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor Peacekeepers in Industry.

Peace in industry is a condition pre-requisite to all prosperity in America. Industrial strife means a loss to all, no matter how small the number of persons directly affected and no matter how unimportant the enterprise involved. Not only the welfare of the wage-earner, but the welfare of the employer and the welfare of the whole American public is touched, when men quit work in a controversy with those who employ them. The workers lose in wages, the employers in profits, and the whole nation in the service to which it is entitled through the division of conciliation, directed by the secretary of labor, endeavor to preserve peace in industry. Authority for this work is derived from the act creating the department of labor, which provides that "the secretary of labor shall have power to act as mediator and to appoint commissioners of conciliation in labor disputes, whenever in his judgment the interests of industrial peace may require it to be done."

Industry in America bears a close relationship to every individual in the country. It is so closely woven into the fabric of our everyday life that any disturbance that interferes with the normal course of industry seriously interferes with the welfare of all of our people. The public in every instance is more or less directly affected by industrial disputes. The purpose of the department of labor is, through its industrial peacekeepers, in the conciliation service, to encourage a full measure of productivity, to encourage the employer to wage-earner, and treat the employer fairly. Contented and satisfied workers mean efficiency in industry and insure better returns to both capital and labor. Contented workers are just as entitled to a just return for their work. Both, if they secure these returns, go hand in hand to increase the wealth of the world and to insure a more comfortable life to the whole people.

It has been the policy of the labor department not to inject itself into labor disputes so long as the employers and workers are making progress toward reaching an agreement, unless requested to do by one of the parties to the dispute or by the public directly affected. The department has taken the position that the best settlement of any industrial controversy is that reached by the parties themselves, without outside interference. Next in order of preference comes the settlement by mediation or conciliation, and finally the settlement by arbitration if both sides can agree to leave the decision in the hands of a third party.

When the conciliation service began its work 20 per cent of the disputes in which its intervention was sought, had already reached the strike stage. Recently conditions have so improved and the services of the department have been generally recognized, that less than 30 per cent of the cases before the service have reached the point where work was suspended.

The function of the department of labor officials in any labor dispute is purely that of peacekeepers. The department has no authority to make and award or hand down a decision and then demand that the parties to the controversy abide by it. The conciliators have no judicial function. Their work is entirely diplomatic. They are industrial peacekeepers, endeavoring to get the contending parties together, in order that the interests affected may themselves reach their own that.

The department of labor has, in the nearly two years since its creation, built a staff of conciliators especially qualified for their delicate task. Many of the commissioners have been drafted from business, professional and industrial life. Some have been managers of large corporations, some have been government officials and some have been leaders in organized labor.

The work of the conciliator cannot be successfully conducted by set rules or regulations. He works by rule of thumb. The elements entering into a trade dispute are never exactly the same as those that have been in a similar controversy. The conciliator must meet each situation in the manner best calculated to bring the contending parties together. If he can get both employer and employee to sit down around the council table and discuss their differences man to man he has won more than half the battle. For experience has shown that no matter how great the differences may be, if the parties will get together and talk over their disagreement, obstacles which seemed impassable may quickly be overcome.

The conciliation work of the department has gradually become more and more a recognized factor in America's industrial life, as experience has demonstrated the effectiveness of its mediation or avoiding strikes, or bringing a quick settlement of disputes where work has already been suspended. Labor has discovered that it has a standing recognized by the government whenever its demands are based on industrial and constitutional rights. Employers on the other hand, have found that the department will protect them from unjust and unreasonable exactions. In almost all cases where the conciliation service has acted, there has been found a fine spirit of co-operation on the part of both workers and employers.

The success of the conciliation method of the department has been demonstrated by the record of disputes in which the good offices of the department, through commissioners of conciliation have been used, from the beginning of the present administration, March 4,

A STREET TALE BABY BOY

Makes a Bright Spot in Every Home. A Comfort in Years to Come

Park Rapids, Minnesota.—"I have taken your medicine—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—when I was a girl for pains and before and after my marriage. I now have a sweet little baby boy and will send you his picture if you wish to publish it. My sisters also take your medicine and find it a great help, and I recommend it to those who suffer before their babies are born."—Mrs. Wm. Johnson, Box 165, Park Rapids, Minn.

To marry and arrive at middle age without children is a great disappointment to many women. Think of the joy and comfort other women have in their children as they grow older.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped to bring great happiness to many families by restoring women to health. Often the childless home is due to a run down condition of the wife, which may be helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It brought health and happiness into the home of Mrs. Johnson. Why not to yours?

1921 to June 30, 1922, a period of sixteen months. In that time a few more than 500 cases of strikes and threatened strikes as lockouts have been acted upon by department officials. 248 cases were satisfactorily adjusted by the commissioners of conciliation; 59 were adjusted by the commissioners of conciliation in cooperation with local officials and agencies; 39 cases are pending or in process of adjustment, and in 38 cases the department has failed to secure a settlement. The period of industrial adjustment through the country has been passing, made the settlement of industrial disputes more difficult, but despite that fact nearly 90 per cent of the controversies in which the department used its good offices were equitably and satisfactorily adjusted. Without doubt these settlements did much to aid in the stabilizing of the generally disturbed situation. Nearly a million and a half workers were involved in the disputes under consideration.

Today's Birthdays

King Christian X., the present ruler of Denmark, born in Copenhagen, 52 years ago today.
Sir Eric Geddes, late Minister of Transportation in the British Cabinet, born in India, 47 years ago today.
Eleanor Gates, successful novelist and playwright, born at Shapoe, Minn., 45 years ago today.
Antonio Moreno, widely known as a motion picture player, born in Madrid, Spain, 44 years ago today.

Today's Anniversaries

1815—The rulers of Prussia, Russia and Austria ratified the Holy Alliance entered into after the Napoleonic wars with a view to perpetuating peace.
1823—William H. Milburn, the blind champion of the U. S. senate, born in Philadelphia, died at Santa Barbara, Calif., April 10, 1903.
1832—Rev. Edward Fenwick, first Catholic bishop of Cincinnati, died at Worcester, Ohio, born in Maryland, Aug. 15, 1768.
1836—Michigan State convention at Ann Arbor rejected the Enabling Act, as giving Ohio 470 square miles belonging to Michigan since 1817.
1847—Marshall Scott succeeded Marshall Outing as general of France.
1874—Rev. Henry Washington Lee, first Episcopal bishop of Iowa, died at Davenport, Ia., born at Hampton, Conn., July 13, 1818.
1893—Admiral Dewey arrived at New York on the flagship Olympia, following the victory at Manila Bay.
1919—King Peter of Serbia returned to Belgrade after five years' absence.
1921—Two seamen drowned by the sinking of a U. S. submarine at San Pedro, Calif.

President Harding's Conference on Unemployment opened in Washington.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Edward I. Edwards, who is unpopular for the Democratic nomination for United States senator in the New Jersey primaries today, is the present governor of the State. Born in Jersey City in 1862, he studied law for a while after leaving college, but eventually gave it up to accept a position in a bank in his native place. His banking experience gave him an exceptional knowledge of taxation problems, and after some years he became associated with the State Taxation Commission. He gave up this post in 1903 to return to banking and before his fifth year he had become president of the institution in which he had found his first employment. In 1913 Mr. Edwards was made State Controller of the Treasury. He retired in 1917, and in the following year was elected to the State senate. He was elected governor in 1919 on a "personal liberty" issue.

CHILD TRAINING

DOING IT FOR OTHERS

From the time the children went to kindergarten they began to make all sorts of things and bring them proudly home to Mother. And each time I would say, "New make another one just like that here at home and give it to someone who will enjoy it." Often the second article was made in a different color, or the child was encouraged to think out various improvements. If we did not have exactly the same materials in the house as were used at the school, we would hunt until we found something almost as good, or that carried out the same idea in a different way. When mentioned this plan to one of the teachers she approved of it and told me she wished all the mothers would do the same, for the child really understood then just how the work was done, and in the second trial corrected mistakes of the first.

All through the school days, the children have made dollhouses, of play-tens, frames, picture, boxes, calendars and woodwork. Some of these were always given to friends or playmates, and also used for birthday presents. I remember, one cold day, when the other

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boy had to stay in the house because of a cold, yet the time passed quickly to him for he was busily working on five new playthings that he had just learned to make. "Every little while a child's fate would be pressed against the window pane and a voice would call eagerly, "Is mine done yet?" The boy was very pleased and proud to think the children outdoors were waiting so anxiously for his work.

This practice makes perfect and little fingers and hearts learn to work for the pleasure of others.

Real Fun to Come.

And to think that all the politics from which we have been suffering for weeks was only preparatory.—Boston Transcript.

Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty

He gave them each blotter. Five minutes later they returned. "Will you mark these?" We can't tell them apart."

He wrote "ink" on one and "pencil" on the other to their apparent relief.

Hopes of Long Life Blasted.

"Secret of long life is work," says an Illinois centenarian and blazes many a hope.—Harrisburg Patriot.

In Tokio each street car bears the number of its route and inside is a comprehensive map of the city and lines of many colors corresponding to the numbered routes. The tourist finds his way by merely matching colors.

CUT THIS OUT—IT IS WORTH MONEY

Cut out this slip, enclose with 5c and mail it to Foley & Co., 2815 Sheffield Ave., Chicago, Ill. Copy, writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, for coughs, colds and croup; Foley Kidney Pills for pains in sides and back, rheumatism, backache, and general weakness; and a box of Foley Cathartic Tablets, a wholesome and thoroughly cleansing cathartic for constipation, biliousness, nervousness and sluggish bowels. Lee & Osgood Co.

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THIS IS A CONVENIENT METHOD IN MANY
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THEIR ADVANTAGE, THEREBY HAVING
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